

The Weekly Courier

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CONNELLVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.

EIGHT PAGES.

DEMOCRATS WERE SWAMPED AT LOCAL BOROUGH ELECTION.

Even the Bloody Third Ward Broke Away from Moorings and Elected Two Republican School Directors.

GREAT SHOWING IN THE FIRST.

Usual sweeping Republican majorities returned while in the Fourth Ward there was a split result, with Armstrong and Thomas winners for School Director and Crossland for Constable—Clyde Whitney Elected Auditor.

Tuesday's election was a quiet one in Connellville, but the results were portentous. The Republican candidates in nearly every instance were returned winners by handsome majorities. A good vote was not considered the interest that had been taken prior to the election. The surprise of the day was the election of F. C. Rose and E. G. Hall, Republican candidates for School Director in the Third Ward over R. G. Fordyce and Crawford Stillwagon, the Democratic nominees.

For the first time in years, almost a generation, the Bloody Third, the bulwark and the home of Democracy, broke away from its moorings and floated off in the swelling current of Republicanism. It was the last ward in the borough to withstand the growing strength of the Republicans in Connellville. For several elections it has been predicted that a surprise might turn up in the Third. It came to pass yesterday. Much credit can honestly and fairly be given to R. C. Lyon and Thomas Ryan, Republican Central Committee members of the ward, and Marcus Marietta who was working with them yesterday. And when the latter works something usually happens. It had been quietly tipped off by the Democrats that Marcus had lost his political strength and influence in the Third.

He had been busy with other affairs and recently had not paid much attention to politics. Yesterday, however, he took a hand and worked for the success of the Republican candidates. They went through with flying colors. Rice Lyon and Tom Ryan bore the brunt of the battle at the polls. They fought every inch of the ground and after years of hard work against tremendous odds defeated their old political enemies. There never was a sweeter victory. Candidates Hall and Rose each made a thorough canvass of the ward and proved their strength at the polls. The Election Board also goes to the Republicans and had there been opposition to Constable Charles Wilson he would probably have been carried down in the flood. However, he had been nominated on both tickets and pulled the full vote on each ticket, which is a handsome tribute to his popularity and efficiency.

The First Ward gave its usual sweeping Republican vote. Despite the fact that there was no fight for Council and not much of a one for School Director 325 votes were polled. With all of the vote out this ward will now poll close to 600 votes. James S. Darr distanced P. J. Harrigan for the three year term for School Director. The Democrats were hopelessly beaten. Darr won 244 to Harrigan's 85. A. J. Ashe beat E. H. Marshall 227 to 54.

B. P. Wallace and John Kooser, the Republican and Democratic nominees for Town Council in the First, did not have a vote cast against them. They ran about even with the other nominees on the Democratic ticket and carried their full strength of the Republican vote. Both men made an active canvass of their ward and will prove hardworking members of Council.

J. W. Mitchell, defeated Constable John Beatty for reelection by 156 votes. There were 183 straight Republican votes cast in the First Ward to 20 straight tickets by the Democrats. The splendid "winner" organization of the First was in evidence. It is one of the banner Republican districts of the county and is constantly growing in strength. H. Claude Hays was elected Judge of Election, A. Walters Majority Inspector and Joseph Tippman Minority Inspector.

In the Fourth ward J. A. Armstrong and B. J. Thomas were elected on the School Board. Thomas is a Democrat and defeated Harry Cook, Republican, for the short term. Ralph Hunt was the nominee against Armstrong. Constable Joseph T. Crossland, Democrat, defeated George Hetzel, Republican, by over 100 votes. George made a game fight, but the opposition was too strong. The election board goes to the Republicans, Sam Goodman being elected Judge and Joseph C. Lytle Majority Inspector.

Clyde Whitney, Republican, was

elected Borough Auditor over James B. Stader, Democrat, by 283 votes. He ran well in all of the wards, especially in the First, where he received 229 votes to 65 for Stader. The latter carried the Second Ward by 26 to 25 for Whitney.

The vote in detail was as follows:

FIRST WARD.

Judge of Election, H. Claude Hays, R., 229
Inspector, Joseph Tippman, D., 229
School Director, James S. Darr, R., 244
School Director, P. J. Harrigan, D., 85
Inspector, Edward H. Marshall, D., 54
Inspector, James A. Sivits, R., 227
Inspector, J. W. Vanosdale, S., 5

THIRD WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

FOURTH WARD.

Judge of Election, R. L. Ryan, R., 229
Inspector, Christ Colvin, D., 129
Inspector, R. L. Hannam, R., 244
Inspector, G. M. Stillwagon, D., 54
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

FIFTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

SIXTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

SEVENTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

EIGHTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

NINTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

TENTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

ELEVENTH WARD.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twelfth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirteenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Fourteenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Fifteenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Sixteenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Seventeenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Eighteenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Nineteenth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twentieth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-first Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-second Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-third Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-fourth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-fifth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-sixth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-seventh Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-eighth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Twenty-ninth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirtieth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirty-first Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirty-second Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirty-third Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirty-fourth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Thirty-fifth Ward.

Judge of Election, J. Clyde Whitney, R., 229
Inspector, James H. Stader, D., 229
Inspector, Wash Reed, S., 12
School Director, Frank C. Rose, R., 244
School Director, E. G. Hall, R., 244
Inspector, John P. Kooser, D., 227
Inspector, Nicholas Weber, S., 5

Woman Dies Aged 106 Years, Veteran's Widow for 40 Years.

Mrs. Arminia Baker, Wife of Solomon Baker, Who Was Born Near Old Fayette Furnace and Lived a Century in This Part of Fayette County.

Mrs. Arminia Baker, aged 106 years, widow of the late Solomon Baker, a veteran of the Civil War, died Tuesday night at the home of her grandchild, Mrs. Willis Baker, at the Foster pumping station after a several weeks' illness. Mrs. Baker enjoyed excellent health and was the possessor of all her mental faculties up until last January, when she was stricken with paralysis, which resulted in her death. She was a great reader and always delighted in relating many incidents of her early life and of the early settlers of this section. All her relatives were farmers and people and resided in the vicinity of Brookneek.

Mrs. Baker was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Nolan, and was born at the old Fayette furnace in May, 1802. When a young woman she went to the mountain district near Brookneek and was there married to Solomon Baker. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Baker enlisted in Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was wounded in one of the early skirmishes and died later of his wounds. He was buried in the South. There were no children born to the union. During their married life she spent a few years at Johnstown. Since the

death of her husband she has resided among her relatives. For a number of years she resided with her niece, Mrs. Freeman Whitley, at Brookneek. For the past several years she has made her home with her grandchild, Mrs. Willis Walker. Mrs. Baker was a life long member of the United Presbyterian church at Brookneek, and during her young days took a great interest in the welfare of the church. She has been receiving a pension since Oct., 1882. Funeral from the residence of Howard Hamilton at Everetton Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Scottdale.

DUNBAR MAN HANGS HIMSELF TO DOOR.

Christian Schibley, a Former Connellsville Resident, Takes Life.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE THE CAUSE

It is thought for the suicide—Sent son to store and was found hanging by boy when he returned—Too Far Gone to Revive.

DUNBAR, Feb. 15.—Christian Schibley, a former resident of Connellsville, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his home at the Unionshop plant of the Cambria Steel Company. Domestic difficulties are assigned as the cause of the deed.

His wife was away at the time in the morning Schibley had been searching for work, and returning home with his son Charles to Dunbar for dinner supper. While the boy was absent he hanged himself to a door. Schibley drove a big nail in the back of a door leading from one room to another on the first floor. He stood upon a chair and tied a rope to this nail and then placed the noose about his neck. He then stepped from the chair.

He was found dead about 2:30 by his son Charles, who had returned from Dunbar. The boy first called for his father, and not getting him answered, went in search for him. He found him hanging to the door and cut him down. The man was not quite dead, but he passed away before medical assistance could be summoned. He left some small change and a note for his son.

Mrs. Schibley had made information against her husband for non-support and this, it is believed, worried him greatly and caused him to take his life. Schibley was well known in Connellsville. He was employed as a mason for the Cambria Steel Company for many years. His last wife died 10 years ago, and about six years ago he married Miss Jennie Wolf of Connellsville. They have not lived happily together. Besides his wife he is survived by two sons, Harry and Charles of this place. His mother Mrs. Mary Schibley, of East Peach street, Connellsville, also survives him.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late home. Interment in Hill Grove Cemetery, Connellsville, and will be private.

BOND ISSUE

In New Haven Was Defeated at Tuesday's Election by a Small Majority.

New Haven voters defeated the proposed bond issue by 20 votes Tuesday, the vote being 117 for and 137 against the proposition to issue \$25,000 bonds for paving and street improvement purposes. The issue was defeated in a large measure by voters having minor property interests in New Haven, and is charged chiefly to the renting element who contended that rents would be higher; also to some politicians who have been treated excellently by New Haven citizens, but who took the occasion to oppose the progressiveness of the town at the first opportunity. The advocates of the bond issue declare that it will not be six months until those who voted against the proposition see what a big mistake they made at the polls Tuesday and will regret it.

The vote was as follows:
Judge of Election, Jacob McHugh, R., 117
Inspector, P. M. Butterman, D., 137
Sample Cochran, P., 7

SHOT BY ENRAGED INTOXICATED MAN.

John Stevenson Innocent Victim of Shooting After a Row.

ANDY GILLESKIE UNDER ARREST

And All Indications Point to Him as Man Who Did the Shooting Though No Witnesses Can Identify Him as Man Who Fired the Fatal Shot.

EVERSON, Feb. 18.—John Stevenson, better known here as John Stevenson, was shot and instantly killed about 8:30 last night. Andy Gilleskie is accused. Gilleskie went on a spree yesterday and became very drunk toward evening. He first went to the Europa House where he stirred up trouble and was refused anything more to drink. He was later ejected from the bar for his disorderly conduct.

Leaving the Europa House he went to the Everson House where he was refused anything to drink, and then he started a rough house. He was forcibly ejected from the bar room. Gilleskie stationed himself outside the bar room door.

The first man, however, to come out of the bar room was John Stevenson and Gilleskie, it is charged, fired point blank at him. The bullet entered near the eye and penetrated the brain, causing instant death.

The shooting caused considerable excitement and as a crowd began gathering Gilleskie made a run for his boarding house at Valley works.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph King and Policeman Joseph Kulback followed him to the house and arrested him. He had already gone to bed. The revolver with one empty chamber was found. Gilleskie was taken to the Uniontown Jail.

Gilleskie is a railroader and has been employed by the Pennsylvania railroad at this place and Youngwood. He is a Pole, about 27 years old, and resided at Valley.

Stevenson was about 30 years old and of Polish descent, although it is said that he was born in this country. He was unmarried and had no relatives here. The body was removed to the undertaking rooms of Owens & Ferguson at Scottdale.

Dr. Harry J. Bell, Coroner of Fayette county, held an inquest on Stevenson's body this morning. Dr. T. B. Richard of Connellsville performed the post mortem. The bullet entered the left side of Stevenson's forehead and took a downward course at the base of the brain. It was not found. George Quigley testified that he was in the bar and saw Gilleskie just as he was put out. He started to go out and had just gotten to the door, partly opening it, when some one, Gilleskie he thought, threw a stone which struck the outside of the door or near it. Then he opened the door again and at the instant there was a report and flash. A man standing on the street fell over. To Quigley it looked as though the same man threw the stone who fired the shot. He could not identify Gilleskie as the man who fired, however.

Wm. Szyrakski, the bartender, told of the trouble he had with Gilleskie. He acted disorderly in the bar bumping people about and finally threw a stop ladder on the floor. Then he put him out, after some trouble. The stone was then thrown and the shot followed almost immediately. No witness so far as the Coroner could learn saw Gilleskie fire the shot that killed Stevenson. They stated though that the shot was fired from what appeared to be the same spot as the stone was thrown and Gilleskie was the man who threw the stone.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Stevenson came to his death by a pistol shot in the head fired by some party unknown to the jury.

SHOT BY ENRAGED INTOXICATED MAN.

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BLOODY BATTLE OF FOREIGNERS; TWO KILLED AND THREE STABBED.

Sheriff P. A. Johns With Posse of Officers and Citizens Rounds Up Fifty-Two Prisoners at Railroad Camps.

MRS. JANE DREW,

Wife of Patrick Drew Died Last Night Aged Fifty-Seven Years.

Mrs. Jane Drew, aged 57 years, wife of Patrick Drew, died Tuesday shortly before 9 o'clock at the family residence on West Murphy avenue. Mrs. Drew had been ill since before Christmas. Her death resulted from cancer. Funeral from her late residence Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock at the Immaculate Conception church. Interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

WATT HOUSE SCENE OF AFFRAY

Officers Compelled to Battle With Foreigners to Place Them Under Arrest. Rival Factions Who Have Been at War With Each Other Use Stilettoes Freely.

Watt house, the old stone building at Watt station, famous in years gone by for its crimes, was the scene Tuesday of a bloody riot, in which two were killed and three others are lying in the Cottage hospital suffering from dangerous stab wounds. The dead are:

Mike Geric, 44 years old and married. He was slashed across the abdomen and bled to death in the house.

Marko Verbon, stabbed through the lung and died at hospital at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, '08.

THE COKE TRADE

BUSINESS BAROMETER.

The magnitude of the Connelville coke trade is not realized until we contemplate its annual volume as expressed in cold figures. The record of last year, with its bad ending which cut down the aggregate output nearly two million tons, was 19,000,000 tons of coke valued at \$35,000,000.

Last Wednesday was Lincoln's birthday. We heard much about his greatness, a greatness which might have remained undiscovered had he not been called from the fields of Illinois to the White House to command the Titanic struggle against Secession and National Destruction; yet the population of this country at that time was less than 22,000,000. The coke product of the Connelville region last year would if apportioned among them give each man, woman and child approximately two-thirds of a ton valued at nearly two dollars. In 1907 the coke trade was in its infancy. It was confined to a handful of ovens clustered about Dawson and Broad Ford. It was practically nothing. The Connelville coke trade has more than kept pace with the growth of the nation. The population in 1910 will probably have trebled since 1860, while the coke trade has increased a thousand-fold.

The Connelville coke regions have seen a steadily increasing capacity. The number of ovens has been constantly augmented, and with few exceptions each year's output has been greater than the other. The Connelville coke trade is an accurate index of the nation's industrial prosperity. Connelville coke is the best furnace and foundry fuel in the country and the world, not only because of its chemical, but also by reason of the superior excellence of its physical structure. A brisk demand means prosperity, not only here in the region, but all over the country. Idle ovens here means idle mills elsewhere. The smoke of our coke plants may sometimes add to our personal discomfort, but it spells happiness to fire-sides far and wide. A clear atmosphere in the Connelville coke region means clouds of despair in the households of the millions who compose the industrial army.

The depression in the coke trade and in business conditions generally has been serious, but the coke trade statistics we present bring the happy promise of improvement and improving conditions. The shipments had been about 2,400 cars per day until the last two months in the year. In November, they fell to less than 1,600, a slump of one-third. In December, they averaged but 910 cars, or but 57 per cent. of the volume of business that marked the balance of the year. The shipments of the week ending last Saturday were 6,220 cars, an average of 1,033 cars per day, being 43 per cent. of the average of record times. This indicates a 6 per cent. betterment in business conditions, a betterment which it may be stated has taken place within a few weeks and promises to continue at a steady and satisfactory pace.

Our bumps have been heavy, but we are again upon our feet a little winded but not knocked out.

SENATOR KNOX ON THE NATION'S WATERWAYS.

Senator Knox appealed to the hearts of the Pittsburgh people when he told them of the value of the Ohio river, the deepening of whose sixty-three miles will cost \$62,000,000 which cost will be paid within ordinary life by an increase of 310,000 population. The Senator would have our waterways made navigable wherever possible, and when the cost thereof shall have "reduced our overgrown Treasury surplus," he would have the Government issue bonds to the extent of \$500,000,000 or more to provide for the cost. Such a mortgage on the future, he feels certain, would be met with ease and profit.

Senator Knox fortified his argument by statistics of the growth and importance of the Monongahela and Allegheny valleys and of the Kanawha valley of West Virginia, and laid down the proposition that the inevitably increased population always enlarges public revenue and guarantees to the Government the return of its investment.

If it be true of these particular sections, will also be true of the Youghiogheny valley, and the canalization of the river from McKeesport to Connelville is a good investment for the Government.

But the United States engineers reported against such improvement, chiefly because of this very fact. In his report on the proposed canalization of the Youghiogheny river, Captain Adams says concerning the manufacturing sites such improvement would open up that, "while a matter of urgent pecuniary interest to the owners of those sites," they do "not appear to

be a matter of vital concern to the United States."

It would seem that Captain Adams and Senator Knox do not agree on this point. The War Department adopted the view of its engineer. It is possible that the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the Congress will concur in the opinion of Senator Knox. It should.

THE MERCHANTS' LINCOLN DAY DINNER.

The Merchants' Association Lincoln Day dinner was an innovation in that it included the ladies as guests, but the innovation at once established itself as a fixed custom, and it is safe to say that the ladies will hereafter share in at least two annual meetings of the association, namely, the annual dinner and the annual picnic. The creation was a little late in being tapped, but it went on flowingly after Toastmaster Harry Dunn turned the spotlight.

Judge Van Swearingen paid an eloquent tribute to the Great Lincoln and the Greater Connelville, but he didn't forget that he was a citizen of Uniontown. If the Uniontown press were as cordial and polite and honest as Judge Van Swearingen, all would be forgiven.

"Barney" Wallace stumbled over the loving cup, but he recovered his grace of speech and manner when he was permitted to say nice things about other people, including the press.

John Duggan is one New Haven man who is willing to exchange the name of his postoffice to Connelville, because Connelville is known all over the country. It gave a name to our incomparable coke which finds its way to the most remote parts of the land, and the coke in its turn reciprocates by advertising Connelville.

Professor Deffenbaugh showed that progress and the public schools go hand-in-hand; and it might be added, the public schools should never fall to keep step.

"Pat" May was coy concerning the ladies, but before he sat down it was evident that he had kissed the "blarney stone."

Editor North talked about the water works when called upon to respond to the toast, "The Press." His remarks were necessarily temperate.

W. N. Leche was too modest. He told of all the big bargains but his own.

"Jim" Ruth talked about the growth of the Connelville banks, and his figures ran into millions just like those of the coke trade.

The ladies didn't say a word, but they all made up for it when they got home.

THE SQUARE DEAL IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

The President protests earnestly that he has not used the power of federal patronage to further the candidacy of any candidate for the Republican nomination for President. Without meaning to doubt his entire sincerity, it remains a fact that the Taft boom is hopelessly entangled with the Postoffice Department and there is just ground for the suspicion that the postoffices are playing a prominent part in the capture of the Southern delegates for the practically acknowledged heir-apparent of the Roosevelt administration and policies.

The late Senator Quay at one time proposed that representation in the Republican National Convention be based on the Republican vote, instead of the number of Senators and Congressmen in each State. The proposition was just and equitable. The Southern States have a greater voice in the nomination of a President than is warranted by their votes. They are political pocket-boroughs. The voters who elect should be the voters to select.

It is ridiculous that thirteen Southern States, which cast but 74,000 votes for Roosevelt in 1904, should have 268 delegates in the Republican National Convention in 1908, when Pennsylvania alone, which cast \$40,000 votes for Roosevelt in 1904, will have but 63 votes in that convention. It is even more absurd and unjust that the four States of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, which cast but 13,241 Republican votes in 1904, should have 82 delegates in the Republican National Convention of 1908. These four Southern States have one national delegate for every 237 Republican votes, while Pennsylvania has one delegate for every 12,268 Republican votes. What sort of representation is this? Is it any wonder that Senator Quay threatened to change this rule? The wonder is that the rule has remained unchanged until now.

These are the delegates which the Taft managers are trying to secure by postoffice appointments and other like political blandishments. This is not the Square Deal. The sooner the rule is changed as once proposed by Senator Quay, the sooner will Republican National Conventions truly reflect Republican sentiment.

C. O. SCHROYER A CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

A Young Man of Sterling Merit Who Has Been a Faithful Party Worker Asks Support of Voters.

The office of Register and Recorder of Fayette county is known to be one of the most important within the gift of the people. The voters demand that an aspirant for whom they cast their ballots shall be one whose character is unassailable; whose integrity and honesty have never been impeached, whose ability and qualifications are of the highest order. The choosing of a man to fill this important office should, and no doubt will, be weighed with a calm and considerate mind by the voters at the primary April 11.

Mr. Schroyer was born in Uniontown in 1865, and on arriving at his majority located in Dawson, where he has since resided. During his twenty-nine years of residence of Dawson, a town which has been Democratic for forty years, he has repeatedly been elected a member of the Town Council. This fact shows how highly he is appreciated as a citizen.

Mr. Schroyer has never held any other office, save that of Notary Public.



To many of the Republicans of Fayette county Charles O. Schroyer is a familiar name. He has been a faithful party worker for the Republican nomination for Register and Recorder, needs no introduction. They find in him the ability and qualification and whose honor and integrity is above reproach. His acquaintance throughout the county is extensive. His boyhood was spent in Southern Fayette, and his manhood in the Young Men's Association. He has been an active private in the Republican ranks, having repeatedly and honorably served the party as Central Committeeman and as a member of the Executive Committee. In these capacities, it has been his pleasure and his duty to meet with the leaders of the party. They will all testify that he deserves well of the Republican party of Fayette county. He has never sought office before and his candor is well deserving of support.

Charles O. Schroyer comes of a Republican stock. He and his ancestors have long been among the leading and foremost citizens of Fayette county, and always earnest supporters of the

party. In which capacity he has been especially helpful to his fellow citizens, especially to the old soldiers, whom he has materially assisted in the preparation of their pension papers, and who will remember him with gratitude for favors done. Mr. Schroyer is a self-made man. He was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth. He is a man of affairs, a public spirited citizen, always pushing at the wheels of progress, and always held in the highest esteem for his sterling qualities. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, the K. of P. and other fraternal organizations. He will bring to the office of Register and Recorder the same attentive care, the same honesty of purpose and the same unbiased disposition which have characterized his conduct of his private business and his personal relations with his friends and neighbors. He needs at home and all over the county and his candidacy with the confidence that he will as a candidate as a credit to the Republican ticket, and add strength to it and will prove easily to be the winner.

CLYDE B. REED DEAD
At His Home at Clariton, Age 31 Years.

CLYDE B. REED, son of James F. and Martha Dowd Reed, died at his home at Clariton February 7 of tuberculosis. He was 31 years old and was employed in the steel mill at Clariton. The remains were taken to Tippecanoe on Monday and interred in Fairview cemetery. The Old Fellows, of which Mr. Reed was a member, had charge of the funeral.

Mr. Reed is survived by his wife and two children, Mayford and James. One brother, Elmo, of Cumberland, and two sisters, Mrs. Jesse Speed of Scotland, and Miss Daisy Reed of Uniontown, also survive.

Subscribe now for The Weekly Courier. Only \$1.50 a year.

FAYETTE COURT RECORDS.

Deeds Recorded, Marriage Licenses and County Expenditures.

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MRS. D. M. LYSLE DEAD.

Was a Sister of Dr. W. J. Bailey of Connelville.

Mrs. Florence Lysle, wife of Rev. D. M. Lysle, former pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant and Leavenworth, Mo., died Tuesday at a Philadelphia sanitarium. Consumption was the cause of death. Mrs. Lysle was a sister of Dr. W. J. Bailey of Connelville and Dr. L. J. Bailey of Greensburg, John Underwood and Miss Myrtle Bailey of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and Cameron V. Bailey, a student in McGill University at Montreal, Canada, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Bailey of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The interment was made at New Glasgow on Saturday.

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THE YOUGH NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

CAPITAL \$75,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$2,636.37
ASSETS 682,142.34

4 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

OFFICERS.
JOSEPH SOISSON, President.
B. F. BOYTS, Vice President.
E. R. PLOTO, Cashier.
JAS. B. STADLER, Teller.
CONRAD GUTBERG, Bookkeeper.
RUTH ARTMAN, Stenographer.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH SOISSON,
Solomon Fire Brick Company.
B. F. BOYTS,
Boyle, Porter & Co.
JOSEPH R. STAUFFER,
The Scotia Bank.
W. F. SOISSON,
Solomon Fire Brick Company.
ROBERT FRY,
Connellville Grocery Company.
H. M. KEPHART,
Capitalist.
E. J. HARTY,
Contractor.
A. HAAS,
Hess Hotel.
DR. W. B. SHUPPE.

The New Haven National Bank.

Capital, : : \$50,000.

This bank solicits the checking accounts of firms and individuals and extends to such customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

Four Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

Attorneys-at-Law.

A. D. DOYD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Boyd & Johnston Law Building, Uniontown, Pa. 12a08

JOHN M. CORE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office, Room 303 First National Bank Building (Skyscraper), Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. 12a09

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1242 12a10

P. H. PENDLETON, S. W. P. HOOD,
Successors to DuBian's INSURANCE AGENCY.
Weber Building, Main and Pittsburg Streets, Connelville, Pa.

The Best Investment

Ordinarily when you make an investment you must have a lump sum. You can't add to it when you wish. You can't turn your investment into cash quickly when you need money.

When you make an investment with this bank, all you need is one dollar. You can add to it whenever you please. You can get a part or all of your money whenever you want it. The interest paid—4%, compounded every 6 months—is as good a rate as almost any absolutely sound investment men, after broker's commissions and attorney's fees are deducted.

This is why a savings account with this strong bank is the best investment you can make.

The First National Bank

"The Bank that Does Things for You"

MAIN STREET, CONNELLSVILLE.

Get a Bank Money Order from us when you wish to send money anywhere.

DIRECT FROM THE HEN.

Hygeia eggs come to us direct from the hen—straight from the big poultry farms of the West.

The flavor of freshness is always there.

Eggs of uncertain quality cannot be any possibility way into the crate with Hygeia eggs; for each egg is carefully tested by experts, trained by long experience in detecting the slightest trace of age.

From us, the eggs go direct to your dealer.

We will supply you if you want the freshest and finest, demand HYGEIA eggs

Hygeia Company, Wholesalers

UNIONTOWN, PA.

WINCHESTER

Guns, Cartridges and Shotgun Shells

are easily distinguished from other makes, which equal them neither in quality nor reputation, by the big

W

which appears on every package of Winchester goods. The big red W is to guns and ammunition what the word "Sterling" is to silverware the world over. Therefore, for your own protection always

"Look for the Big Red W"

Weekly The Courier

COKE REVIEW SECTION.

VOL. 29, NO. 32

CONNELLVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1908

EIGHT PAGES

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE COKE AND BITUMINOUS COAL TRADES

Covering a Period in the United States From the Civil War Period to Last Year.

GREAT GROWTH OF INDUSTRY.

Cumberland Coal Sold at Baltimore at \$7.75 Per Ton Colorado Coke Sold for \$45 Per Ton in Home District in 1879

By Frederick E. Seward Editor of New York Coal Trade Journal

1866—Cumberland coal sold at \$7.75 at Baltimore, freight to Boston \$3.79 average for year—Susquehanna River shipments in quantity first made

1866—Reciprocity treaty expired March 17th and duty of \$12.50 placed on Nova Scotia coal

1867—Danville 11 district began business—Rockwood furnaces Roanoke county Tennessee began operations

1868—Michigan output was about 25,000 tons—Union Pacific mines at Carbon and Rock Springs Wyoming opened

1869—State of Pennsylvania produced 8,000,000 tons—Alabama produced 11,000 tons—Kansas output 32,535 tons—Hocking valley railroad opened to Nelsonville, Ohio

1870—Bituminous product first exceeded anthracite in volume—Vermont district opened—Hocking Valley tonnage, 10,000—Indiana block coal district became important

1871—Stratfordville Ohio district began operations—Shipments began at Seattle Washington—Initial stages of the great coal mining industry began in the Connellville district

1872—Somerset district opened—Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad began shipments at Richwood—Pennsylvania railroad shipments from Cumberland region began—Louisville & Nashville railroad developed coal fields of Western Kentucky—Coal mined at McAlester Indian Territory

1873—Five cents per bushel paid for mining coal in the Pittsburgh district—Coal cutting machine operated in England

1874—Freight Farmington to Baltimore \$3.00 per ton—Alabama produced 49,589 tons—First Cargo West coast coal shipped

1875—East Broad Top Pennsylvania district opened

1876—Colorado Coal & Iron Company began production

1877—Improvement of Great Kanawha river began—Output of 120,000 tons—Lehigh (now Jeffrey) mining machine first used—Eight months strike at Bladwood

1878—Eastern Ohio coal shipped to Cleveland via C. & W. R. Y.

1879—Colorado coke sold at \$4.00 per ton in home district

1880—Coke product of the United States 3,338,000 net tons—Harrison mining machine first used by St. Bernard Coal Company of Kentucky

1881—West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway began shipments—Lehigh mines in Indian Territory began—Opening of Georges Creek & Cumberland railroad

1882—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway opened to Newport News—Longest strike in history of Georges Creek region

1883—Norfolk & Western Railway opened to Pocahontas and shipments at Norfolk began—Rocheester & Pittsburgh railroad opened—Output of Montana 19,735 tons

1884—Disaster at Pocahontas 107 lives lost—Beech Creek railroad opened to Peale—Michigan output for year 36,712 tons

1885—Bituminous product twice as great as anthracite tonnage

1886—Berwind White Coal Mining Company incorporated—Baltimore & Ohio railroad line to New York opened—Deer Creek—Tennessee Coal Iron & Iron Company began operation—Alabama

1887—Northern Pacific Railroad Company abandoned mine at Sims, Dakota—Colorado Fuel & Iron Company organized

1888—Bhazard blocked seaboard coal trade beginning March 12th

1889—Initial developments in Alabama culminated—H. C. Frick Coke Company became prominent in its line—Horatio district developed by Berwind White Coal Mining Company

1890—Bituminous product three times as great as anthracite—Union Pacific mine at Hanna Wyoming opened

1891—Allegheny Valley railroad bought by Pennsylvania railroad in interests—Holston mines Pennsylvania operated—W. M. Scott died

1892—Coal mined in Pittsburgh district year 12,000,000 tons—Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company bought De Barthelemy Coal & Iron Company

1893—Clearfield & Mahoning railroad Dubois Clearfield Pa. opened

1894—General strike of soft coal miners ceased in West Virginia

1895—First Shewanau can ferry put in operation on Lake Erie August

BANQUETS ASSISTANTS

P. J. Tormay Superintendent at Trotter Super General Host

P. J. Tormay Superintendent of the H. C. Frick Coke Company Saturday night entertained the guests of the various departments inside and outside the mines and the office force at his home at Trotter

At the supper which was served at 8 o'clock Mr. Tormay delivered a short talk in which the work of the plant was discussed and the work of each man present reviewed and commended by the Superintendent. Later the men adjourned to the parlors where there were a number of songs and music. Shop talk was indulged in here again and a most enjoyable and profitable evening was spent. The splendid harmony prevailing at Trotter is known all over the region and it is brought about very largely through Mr. Tormay's treatment of his men and the mutual manner in which they perform their work.

Those present at the supper were P. J. Tormay, William Rohland, Thomas Conaway, William Goodburn, M. O. Teale, S. T. Goodwin, P. J. Mullin, Andrew Miller, George McClintock, Peter Duff, Robert McVrohan, W. J. Hicks, Frederick Labrock, H. B. Brown, Jr., Bernard Commiskey, John Rasmussen, John B. Davis, John Knight and Alex. Sueddon.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

Another Bill in Equity as a Result of Mining in Somerset County

SOMERSET, Feb. 17.—A bill in equity was filed this morning by James Gahagan of Somerset. Mr. Gahagan is the plaintiff and Albert H. Humberger who resides in Somerset town ship is the defendant.

The bill sets forth that North Bay sewer owns a vein of coal known as the Hughes or E. S. vein in Somerset township. The land upon which the vein is situated adjoins the lands of

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With the Number of Ovens the Name of Plant and Their Owners

Ovens	Works	Operator
1	Adams	W. J. Tormay
2	Adams	W. J. Tormay
3	Adams	W. J. Tormay
4	Adams	W. J. Tormay
5	Adams	W. J. Tormay
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94	Adams	W. J. Tormay
95	Adams	W. J. Tormay
96	Adams	W. J. Tormay
97	Adams	W. J. Tormay
98	Adams	W. J. Tormay
99	Adams	W. J. Tormay
100	Adams	W. J. Tormay

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District

With the Number of Ovens the Name of Plant and Their Owners

Ovens	Works	Operator
1	Adams	W. J. Tormay
2	Adams	W. J. Tormay
3	Adams	W. J. Tormay
4	Adams	W. J. Tormay
5	Adams	W. J. Tormay
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THE CONNELLVILLE COKE TRADE.

Summary for the Week Ending Saturday, February 15, 1908.

Estimated Production in Tons of 2,000 Pounds

Districts	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	24,970	11,904	12,166	1,584,000
Lower Cville	12,185	6,084	6,431	701,600
Totals	36,355	17,988	18,597	2,285,600

Shipments in Cars and Points of Distribution.

Districts	Pittsburg	West	East	Total
Cville and Lower Cville	3,121	1,173	460	7,054

Summary for the Week Ending Saturday, February 8, 1908.

Estimated Production in Tons of 2,000 Pounds.

Districts	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	24,970	11,904	12,166	1,584,000
Lower Cville	12,185	6,084	6,431	701,600
Totals	36,355	17,988	18,597	2,285,600

Shipments in Cars and Points of Distribution.

Districts	Pittsburg	West	East	Total
Cville and Lower Cville	3,400	2,783	741	6,924

GREATEST COAL YEAR IN HISTORY.

450,000,000 Tons, Aggregating Ten Per Cent, Increase in 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE LEAD

In the Heavy Increase in Production Having a Gain of Over 20 Per Cent Transportation Facilities Were Improved

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—A production of between 450,000,000 and 500,000,000 tons of coal in the United States in 1907 is indicated by the returns received this morning by the United States Geological Survey. It is an increase of about 10 per cent over the record of 409,000,000 tons in 1906, according to the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Census Bureau. These figures indicate that the increase in production was not only a result of the improvement in transportation facilities, but also a result of the increase in the number of mines and the output of each mine.

The most notable increase was in the production of bituminous coal, which increased by 12 per cent, from 389,000,000 tons in 1906 to 436,000,000 tons in 1907. This increase was due to the improvement in transportation facilities, which enabled the coal to be shipped more cheaply and in larger quantities. The increase in the production of anthracite coal was 8 per cent, from 120,000,000 tons in 1906 to 130,000,000 tons in 1907. This increase was due to the increase in the number of mines and the output of each mine.

longer in 1906. This would mean a total production for the year of about 450,000,000 tons of coal.

At the same time, the production of bituminous coal was 12 per cent higher than in 1906, and the production of anthracite coal was 8 per cent higher.

The increase in production was due to the improvement in transportation facilities, which enabled the coal to be shipped more cheaply and in larger quantities.

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This increase was due to the improvement in transportation facilities, which enabled the coal to be shipped

COAL DUST IN MINE EXPLOSIONS

By P. P. Glenn, Mine Foreman, Scottdale, Penna. Read before the Y. M. C. A. Mining Institute, Scottdale.

Coal dust in more or less abundance in the immediate vicinity of the working face gives rise to more or less elongation of flame projected by a blown out shot. Messrs. Paraday and Layl, in a report on the Haswell Colliery explosion in England in 1844, were the first to demonstrate the effect of the accumulation of dust may have in extending fire damp explosions. Although several persons investigated the matter, it was not until 1876, when William Galloway read his paper before the Royal Society, that general attention was directed to the important part that coal dust plays in aggravating fire damp explosions. Subsequent experiments of Mr. Galloway, by members of the North of England Institute, by a committee of the Chesterfield Institute, by Sir A. F. Abel in 1882, and, particularly, by the Prussian Fire Damp Commission in 1886, demonstrated that, under certain circumstances, the presence of coal dust is a source of danger in dry mines in which blasting is carried on without special precautions.

The Prussian Fire Damp Commission made upwards of 300 experiments, and it was considered that the following conclusions were warranted by the results obtained:

(a) In the presence of coal dust, and the absence of fire damp, the elongation of flame of a blow out shot is generally of limited extent, however far the dust may extend into the mine.

(b) All of the results produced by the burning and propagation of flame by coal dust are intensified by the presence in the air of small proportions of fire damp. There are, however, certain descriptions of coal dust, which, if ignited by a blow out shot, will not only continue to carry on the flame, even to distances extending considerably beyond the confines of the dust deposits, but give rise to explosive results in the complete absence of any fire damp, which, in character and effect, are similar to those produced by some other dusts in air containing seven per cent. of fire damp. Special stress was laid on the fact that the occurrence of a blow out shot to be as follows: In that part of the gallery reached by powder gases traveling at a high velocity and endowed with a high temperature, the dust is violently thrown into suspension and ignites. The gaseous mass thus expanded into the gallery, and extends to a distance proportional to the mechanical effects of the powder gases and to the ease with which the dust in suspension is distributed. The mechanical effects of this flame on dust in the gallery, situated at such a distance as to escape the initial action of the powder gases, is small and rapidly decreases until it is destroyed at a short distance from the shot. They consider that the experiments of the Prussian Commission confirm these opinions, and also their previously expressed ones that the combustions of dust are not so to speak, exactly explosive, but that they produce mechanical effects entirely insignificant for most dusts, and always much less than fire damp explosions, and that the combustion produced at any point does not extend indefinitely over the whole area covered with dust.

On the other hand, the English Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines, takes exception to these opinions of the French authorities, and claims that the experiments made by the Prussian Commission relating to the part played by dust in coal mine explosions may be regarded as conclusively established as follows: The occurrence of a blow out shot in working places where highly inflammable coal dust exists in great abundance may, even in the total absence of fire damp, possibly give rise to violent explosions, or may be followed by the propagation of flame through very considerable areas by the communication of flame to distant parts of the workings where explosive gas mixtures or dust deposits in association with an explosive gas mixture exists. (2) The occurrence of a blow out shot in localities where only a small proportion of fire damp exists in the air in the presence of even comparatively slightly inflammable or actually non-inflammable but very fine, dry and porous dusts may give rise to explosions, the flame from which may reach to distant localities where either gas accumulations or deposits of inflammable coal dust may be inflamed and may extend the disastrous results to other parts of the mine.

It is now generally admitted that the above conclusions are true, and the importance of adopting some effective means for dealing with dust deposits becomes self-evident when it is remembered that the most practical observer cannot detect gas in the air with an ordinary safety lamp when the proportions present do not exceed about 1.5 to 2 per cent.

Messrs. Galloway and Atkinson contend, however, that coal dust plays the principal part in colliery explosions, and that fire damp must be relegated to the secondary position. The chief argument in favor of this view is that explosions are so often confined to the intake airways and not to the return airways. The intakes are where dust collects, owing to the hauling of coal, while the returns are along those which gas are carried off. It is also contended that gas explodes equally in all directions, while many explosions in mines do not seem to pass into all routes equally open to

them, but follow certain definite paths, such as intake airways where gas is absent but coal dust is present.

An explosion that took place in a coal hopper at Brancepeth Colliery, County Durham, England, where no gas was present, is also used as an argument in favor of this theory. This hopper was used to store coal for the use of coke ovens. It was being cleaned out when the fine dust took fire from an open torch lamp. Several men were severely burned and three lost their lives. It may, however, be taken more as an instance of ignition than of explosion, as there were several windows in the hopper, and none of the panes of glass were blown out, although badly cracked by the intense heat. Only one sheet of corrugated iron was burst off the side of the hopper, and this was not blown away, but dislodged and fell to the ground.

The theory is supported by the fact that explosions happen in flour mills and in drying chambers used for the preparation of brown coal for market. It is also further supported by the fact that an explosion occurred in the flour mills at Minneapolis, in this country.

The great argument against coal dust being the principal agent in coal mine explosions, as pointed out by the Royal Commission on accidents in mines, is the fact that if it were so every blown out shot occurring in a dry and dusty mine should be attended by a more or less disastrous explosion or conflagration, and that, therefore, looking to the enormous amount of powder used in shot firing in this and other countries, and to the not inconsiderable proportion which blown out shots must constitute in many localities, the total number of shots fired. Disastrous coal mine explosions should be of more than daily occurrence if this view were correct.

Messrs. Millard and La Chantellerie maintain that all explosions of magnitude which have been solely attributed to coal dust have occurred in mines in which fire damp was found, and that the possibility of coal dust giving rise to an important explosion could only be established by the occurrence of an explosion in a mine in which the total absence of fire damp can be absolutely demonstrated, and by the fact that flame mines, which are generally very dusty, the dust being extremely inflammable but at the same time almost free from fire damp, have never yet been visited by accidents of this class.

In the report of the Austrian Fire Damp Commission, in 1891, in experiments with regard to the danger of coal dust, it was shown that the dangers are greater than have hitherto been admitted. First of all, the Commission tested the different kinds of coal dust, so as to classify them according to their sensitiveness to ignition and their danger, as they considered that black powder and similar explosives are dangerous in very mines, and that one should be prohibited. They confirmed their experiments to high explosives, especially pyranite No. 1. Each kind of dust that was used was also tested in order to determine the following facts concerning it:

1. Percentage of volatile matter.
 2. Hydroscopic moisture.
 3. Percentage of ash.
 4. Quantity of marsh gas in 100 grammes of dust.
 5. Quantity of gas given out by 100 grammes of dust at 100 degrees C.
 6. Composition of gas given out by 100 grammes of dust at 100 degrees C.
- Instead of testing blown-out shots, the experiments were mostly made with cartridges of dynamite plus loose or with a slight covering of coal dust. The experiments were almost exclusively made without any admixture of gas. In one of the levels 253 experiments were almost exclusively made without any admixture of gas. In one of the levels 253 experiments were carried out, and showed that many notoriously dangerous dusts were less inflammable than others less dangerous. The dusts were, therefore, classified into sensitive and dangerous kinds. To judge of their sensitiveness, they were all tested with the same sized charge of dynamite (3 1/2 ounces). The experiments showed that without any admixture of fire damp nearly all kinds of coal dust were ignited by a cartridge of 3 1/2 ounces of dynamite lying loose, and the following points were considered established:

1. The degree of inflammability can scarcely be deduced from the chemical composition.
2. The texture of the coal is important; hard, compact coal will give less than crumbling, friable coal. The fineness of coal dust depends upon its texture.
3. The sensitiveness of a coal dust; and, as a rule, its danger increases with its dryness.
4. The danger of a coal dust appears to depend more upon its physical qualities than its chemical composition.
5. A blown-out shot with coal dust as tamping, or a charge of dynamite lying free, will ignite every kind of coal dust. Most kinds were ignited with a charge of 3 1/2 ounces, and all without exception with a charge of 10 1/2 ounces.
6. A coal dust which otherwise is not dangerous, and takes fire with difficulty, may give rise to a disastrous

explosion if there is a little fire-damp present.

Sir F. A. Abel considers that under extremely favorable conditions as regards the nature of dust, its physical condition and its composition, and the quantity existing and suspended in the air at the time of the explosion, in the entire absence of fire-damp, has undoubtedly the power of carrying on explosions to an indefinite extent in mines. He questions whether there is practically any limit as looking to the communication set up by the rush of gas produced as the explosion originates, and, as it progresses, the motion of the air is such that particles of dust must be whirled up into it and continue to produce a mixture of sufficient intimacy and sufficiently highly charged with inflammable particles to develop afresh the condition which existed originally when the explosion was started, and in that way the explosion may be considered to be a continuous one.

H. H. Stoeck considers that the Prussian experiments proved that coal dust without a trace of gas in a pure atmosphere is not dangerous. Coal dust in mines produces, extends and aggravates explosions due to fire-damp by reason of the rapid inflammability of its finely divided particles. The sensitiveness of ignition of coal dust and air appears to be in proportion to the intensity of heat at the point of ignition, and the size and impact of the initial flame has a very important influence in controlling the propagation of flame. He has not been able to find any record of an explosion in a dry and dusty mine in which gas has never been found.

The most dusty atmosphere of a mine in its ordinary working condition could not be ignited by the direct action of any blow-out shot, but a comparatively small explosion in a dry and dusty mine giving off fire-damp may be developed, link by link, into a most extensive disaster, as evidenced by our experience at Hazlet, Johnstown, Bellevernon, Monongah, W. Va., and in Alabama. While the question continues to be a debatable one as to the explosiveness or non-explosiveness of coal dust in mines in the absence of fire-damp, all authorities are agreed that it is an element of danger which should be reduced to a minimum if it cannot be entirely eliminated, and no expense should be considered in our efforts to attain this end. Attempts have been made to render dust harmless by applying along the roadway some deliquescent body, so that, although the result in some cases has been satisfactory, it has never been generally adopted, water being much superior; and it should be especially and frequently applied by sprayer, not only the floor of the road ways, but along the sides and roofs and at or near the face of the workings, and the maintained dust should be cleaned up and sent out of the mine at least once every week.

The initial temperature of the explosion of dynamite is 5250 deg. F., but so rapid is the propagation of the combustion in dynamite that the temperature is only maintained for a time, not exceeding 14,000 of a second. When its heat is converted into mechanical work, the temperature, falling sharply, is not, with the explosion far below the point of ignition for fire-damp, 1225 deg. F. Dynamite No. 1 equals 50 to 70 per cent. nitrobenzene. Temperature of black powder explosion equals 2000 deg., to 3,000 deg. F.

HANDSOME PROFIT

On Recent Coal Sales Made Over in Greene County.

WAYNESBURG, Feb. 17.—Two very fine sales of Greene county coal have been made the past week, both companies being located in Springfield township.

Peter Bradley, Esq., sold the Pittsburg vein under west is known as the Johnson-Bordine tract 102 acres, to Mr. Eichler of Greensburg, Pa. for \$75 per acre. This tract has made the purchase of a very handsome profit. The purchase of the land both a land surface, 12 years ago for \$20 an acre, and has received an annual rental upon an oil and gas lease of 31 an acre for 12 years. Three years ago he sold the surface for \$20 an acre.

EVERY MECHANIC



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ALBION TOOLS

last a lifetime and are good as long as they last—that's why you should buy Albion tools.

Your dealer has them or will get them for you.

Bindley Hardware Company,
MANUFACTURERS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GAIL COAL SHOVELS—THE STANDARD EVERYWHERE.

reserving the Pittsburg coal and oil and gas rights. The farm, which cost him \$3,652, has netted him now \$11,934, with an income still remaining from the oil and gas interests.

Walter R. Hawkins of Waynesburg on Wednesday closed a deal with Leonard Rauwolf of Pittsburg, by which he sold the latter 132 acres of Pittsburg coal in Springfield township for \$100 per acre. This coal was purchased by Mr. Hawkins from T. R. Hoffman at \$72 an acre some time since. Mr. Hoffman had bought the farm in 1891 at \$19 per acre and afterward realized \$103 for the coal and surface both.

J. V. Thompson of Uniontown is buying the Pittsburg vein of coal under the town lots in Rice's Landing.

MINERS PROTEST

Against Character of Flameless Powder Operators in Pittsburg District Require.

Coal miners in the Pittsburg district, who were notified of the prohibition of the use of black powder in the mines of two various companies of the district last month, and who have been objecting to it, have announced their determination to resist this order. In fact, up to the present time, 10 of the mines of the Pittsburg Coal and the River Coal companies have been forced to suspend because of the refusal of the miners employed there to use the flameless powder and insisting on the use of the black powder, which the operators hold is dangerous and likely to create explosions of gas and do much damage to life and property.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mine Workers' organization was held last week, at which a report was made of certain tests that had been made with flameless powder in the Favorite mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company during the past week. The kind of flameless powder used is not stated, but the test, it is claimed by the miners, showed that it reduced the burning power of the miners' tallow to 10 per cent. When this report was made the Executive Board announced that it would not insist upon the miners using flameless powder under the new rule.

Washer About Completed.

Weather conditions up to within a few days have enabled the Jamison Coal & Coke Company to prosecute work on its new washery at its No. 1 works near Greensburg. There are 300 tons at these works that will be put in service within a couple of weeks, at which time the company expects to have the washery completed. At the same works the new steel bridge, which takes the place of the temporary trestle erected to replace the one destroyed by fire last year, has been completed, and a contract to increase in output at this mine secured.

Send in your subscription for The Weekly Courier.

FOR SALE,

Harrison Co., O., Farm

The A. W. Scott Farm, Rumley Township, 25+ Acres.

The heirs of the late A. W. Scott offer the same for sale. It is situated as a best improved farm in Harrison county, Ohio. It contains 254 acres, 140 acres of which are in corn, 114 acres in alfalfa and clover, and 100 acres in woods. There are 100 acres of coal under the farm, and a half mile of road to the farm. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is a good place for a home or for a business. For further particulars, address J. H. & C. A. Scott, Cincinnati, O.

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Genuine Standard
Connellsville Coke.
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and Crushed Coke.

Mines and Ovens in Connellsville Region.
Direct Connections with all Railroads Entering the Region.

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Connellsville Coke.
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RODERICK HOLDS A CONFERENCE ON FAYETTE MINING CONDITIONS.

Dropped Into Uniontown Unheralded and Is Entertained by Coke Operators and Inspectors.

IS READY TO HEAR SUGGESTIONS

Matter of Undercutting and Other Important Matters Relative to Mining in Southern Fayette County Will be Discussed.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 24.—A large meeting of coal operators is being held today in the office of the Wheel Coke Company at which James E. Roderick, chief of the Department of Mines, and the State mine inspectors are present. Mr. Roderick came to Uniontown unheralded last night but the operators were quickly called together and a pleasant evening was spent at the Country Club. No business matters were discussed there but the arrangements were made for the meeting today.

There are a number of important matters to be discussed and the visit is said to have resulted from the action taken by the operators relative to several companies appearing to the court on the decisions of mine inspectors who have reported adversely upon several mines in this part of the State.

Ventilation will be one of the topics to be discussed by the inspectors and operators as well as the undercutting of coal. These matters are now up to the court but no decisions have been rendered as they are delicate matters to handle and difficult to satisfactorily and correctly arrange. It is possible that the meeting will result in some mutual understanding as to the operation of the mines and the method of mining that is to be adopted and strictly adhered to. The operators have appointed a committee to confer on these matters consisting of L. W. Fogg, Harry W. W. C. E. Lenhart, Fred C. Keighley and W. A. Stone.

Another meeting of the operators will be held at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh on March 2. A. Plummer, Amelin and C. B. Lenhart are the representatives of the independent operators of Fayette county.

Last night and today all of the bituminous mine inspectors in this part of the county were present and nearly all of the independent coke producers operating in Southern Fayette county. Suggestions were made by a number of them regarding the proposed changes in the bituminous mining law.

As a result of the visit the independent operators will formulate and embody in a set of resolutions relative to proposed mining legislation at the meeting held Friday in the office of W. A. Stone at which the committee appointed by the Producers Association composed of Mr. Stone, Harry W. W. C. E. Lenhart and Fred C. Keighley this was determined upon.

Mr. Roderick asked the producers to state their views upon new legislation and a discussion of the present laws was indulged in. Mr. Roderick left on the afternoon train and will be present at a meeting to be held in Pittsburgh March 3.

TALK TO MINERS

On First Aid to Injured to be Delivered Every Week at Trotter by Dr. Uris.

Through the efforts of P. J. Tormay, superintendent of the H. C. Fickel Coal Company at Trotter, Dr. C. W. Uris of New Haven has been secured to deliver a lecture on Thursday night of each week to the miners at Trotter.

The object of these lectures is to instruct the men how in case of an accident to look after the injured man until a doctor can be secured. The first meeting was held last Wednesday evening at Dr. Uris' office on Main street New Haven.

TO CHANGE MINING LAWS.

State Commission Reports Slow Progress at Recent Session.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—The State Commission appointed by Governor Stuart to revise the bituminous mining laws is in session at the Fort Pitt Hotel. While admitting that changes in the laws would be recommended State Mine Inspector James E. Roderick, chairman, upon need that none of the recommendations for changes would be made public until submitted to the Governor.

We do not know when we will get through Mr. Roderick said for from present conditions and the slow progress made, it looks as if we would be a year in arriving at any definite agreement as to the necessary changes. We have until January 1, 1909 to submit our report and it may require all of that time to decide on what changes to the existing laws will be recommended.

The other members of the Commission are G. W. Schaefferberg, General Manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company; William Currie, President of Sub District No. 2 R. W. Shillingford, Manager of the Clearfield Coal Company; and Francis Feehan, President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers.

ONE MONTH EARLIER.

Coal Shipments From Pittsburgh Did Not Begin Next Month.

Coal shipments from the Pittsburgh district to the West will begin early in March a month ahead of shipments in other years. This move has been decided upon by the operators and it results with a view to facilitating transportation of the bituminous coal to the West and to eliminate the coal shortage and the season pro receiver.

From the West mine owners have an intention of a building about the conditions in the coal mines and to see that the coal is not sold at the low prices in the district.

The opening of the new season means not only work for thousands of miners but also for many of the farmers who have been laid off temporarily.

ANTHRACITE.

Discovery That the Coal Was Fine Domestic Fuel Was Made 100 Years Ago.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 21.—Fifty miles a minute is the rate at which the coal is being mined in the anthracite district. The coal is being mined in the anthracite district. The coal is being mined in the anthracite district. The coal is being mined in the anthracite district.

Anthracite is the best coal for domestic use. It is the best coal for domestic use. It is the best coal for domestic use.

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KNOX ON WATERWAYS.

Pennsylvanian Says Nearly Billion Dollars Should be Spent on Rivers.

WORK SHOULD BEGIN AT ONCE

Pennsylvania's "Favorite Son," in Address at Lincoln Birthday Banquet, Shows How Country Benefits by Such Improvements—Convincing Figures.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.—United States Senator Philander C. Knox was the principal speaker last night at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Congressman James F. Burke was toastmaster. Other speakers were Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa and Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of New York.



SENATOR P. C. KNOX.

Senator Knox devoted his speech to an exposition of the need of river and harbor improvement on a systematic basis. Referring to the Panama canal and the benefits to be derived from it he said:

"We are expending a vast sum of money to dig the Panama canal to a depth of thirty-five feet. That depth is fixed by the well-established fact that the cheapest ocean transportation is in the great vessels of about that draft. In order that the canal may give the commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans its full development this depth is admittedly necessary. But at the same time only two or three ports of the United States have a depth of water equal to that fixed for the Isthmian canal, and applications of cities to have their harbor channels deepened to that standard are met with procrastination if not refusal. If this is not amended, congress will stand self-conscious of spending the nation's money in digging a canal and confining its fullest benefits to the commerce of other nations or at best giving to the United States the privilege of using the full depth only through a few ports already notoriously congested. Will this nation fix upon itself the amazing incongruity of spending a certain \$300,000,000 and a possible \$500,000,000 in digging the Panama canal and denying to the seacoast harbors of the United States two or three score millions to enable them to enjoy the full benefit of the canal?"

A Local Comparison.
The feature of the senator's remarks was a comparison of development along the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers as the result of river improvement. In this connection he said:

"At Pittsburg, two streams, the Allegheny and Monongahela, unite to form the Ohio. While these streams and their littorals have many points of distinction, they stood in their original form very nearly on a parity. The Allegheny drains a wider and larger basin. Its low water flow has been demonstrated by engineering tests to be three times that of the Monongahela. The coal resources of the Monongahela basin are more readily developed and superior in extent and quality, but the coal beds of the Allegheny basin are also large, while its resources of agriculture, petroleum and lumber are the greater. The difference between them is that the Monongahela was improved by locks and dams a generation ago, while the improvement of the Allegheny is confined to two dams completed within the present decade and carrying reliable navigation about twenty miles up the stream."

"The Monongahela river valley had received no slight impetus from its improved navigation prior to 1870, but the most notable industrial growth is recorded in the statistical comparison between that year and 1900."

Effect of Canalization.
Carrying out his comparison, the speaker showed that in the thirty years from 1870 to 1900 the population of ten cities and towns on the Monongahela river had increased from 16,896 to 86,422 as a direct result of the canalization of that stream, while in the same period the population of thirteen boroughs along the Allegheny river had increased only from 19,821 to 60,885. Continuing, he said:

"So far as this comparison goes it shows the Allegheny river towns to have had more than 20 per cent larger total population. In 1870, but the Monongahela river towns were nearly 40 per cent larger in 1900. But this is incomplete. Between 1870 and 1900 manufacturing towns having no previous existence were built on both rivers showing the following population in 1900:

"Monongahela river cities and towns, 1900: Rankin, 2,775; Duquesne, 9,036; Homestead, 12,554; Monessen, 2,197; Charleroi, 6,930; total, 27,592.
"Allegheny river cities and towns, 1900: New Kensington, 4,665; Oriskany, 1,436; Natrona, 6,320; Arnold, 1,436; total, 12,411.
"Further than this the towns of

Clarion, Donora and Glassport have grown up on the Monongahela since 1900 and have no standing in that census, though they will undoubtedly add from 20,000 to 30,000 to the total of the next census. There is no corresponding increase to this on the Allegheny river, though the extension of the canalization of that stream produces indications of such a growth in the next decade."

A Striking Contrast.
"In this example it is again seen that at the beginning of the period the unimproved river towns had the larger population, but at the end the improved river towns were 60 per cent larger. The growth of the Monongahela river towns has been sixfold, that of the Allegheny river towns slightly less than fourfold. This is the result so far as recorded in the census, but well-known growth since then would increase the contrast."

"As the returns from the lake improvement and the Monongahela and Kanawha canalizations show that the government need not seek a direct refunding of any part of the cost, they also demonstrate that there is no excuse for hesitation in prosecuting the extension of navigation to other waterways capable of equal or greater development. The Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers promise no less than the lakes did. The difference in their transportation efficiency between the present ever-recurring suspensions of navigation and a reliable constant nine feet of depth is greater than the difference between the former twelve to fifteen feet of depth of lake transportation and its improved eighteen to twenty-one feet. The natural resources of that great basin will surely bear comparison with those of the lakes. Can anyone who digests the results of the work already done doubt that the proper improvement of such streams would repay the government by enough increased revenue before the child born at its completion would reach middle age? Consider that a \$10,000,000 debt reported by the United States engineers as the cost of improving the Ohio would, for its interest and extinction within an ordinary life, require a fixed charge of \$2,480,000 per year and that the increase of population necessary to yield that enlargement in national revenue is only 310,000. I would not hesitate to guarantee a greater increase with the three counties of Pennsylvania bordering directly on the first thirty miles of the Ohio within twenty years from the completion of the work. And what is true of the Ohio is true of the rivers and harbors throughout the country."

Should Mortgage the Future.
"The idea that such work must be halted on account of a temporary deficiency in revenues is a counsel of fiscal cowardice. The business man of ability and capital does not act on account of anticipated diminution of receipts proceed to starve and smother his business. He seeks rather the investment of more capital that will enlarge his facilities and increase his revenues. Consider that a very few years' work on this and the Panama project will reduce our overgrown treasury surplus to a margin beyond which it would be unwise to encroach. When that point is reached want filter purchase is there for an increase of public debt than the enterprises which will confer greater benefits on future generations than on this one and will pay their cost within a term of a bond issue?"

"Engineering experts have estimated the cost of such a national system as is here outlined in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000 and, I understand, that total is asked for the various parts which, consolidated, would form this comprehensive whole. Suppose the amount increased for contingent enlargement 10 per cent to \$750,000,000. Interest and sinking fund charges of 4 per cent would make the annual cost \$30,000,000. At the low estimate of \$8 per capita contribution to the national revenues this would call for an increase of population by this vast expansion of cheap transportation, averaging 2,750,000 during the term of the debt. In other words, the gain of population and revenue needed to make the government revenues whole would very little exceed that directly traceable within the past thirty years to the improvement of the lakes and such partial work on the rivers as has attained efficient results. It would be gross pusillanimity to doubt that before the maturity of the debt was half reached the gain in population and revenue directly due to the work would many times exceed that requirement."

Magnificent Possibilities.
"In all the range of material benefits for this nation there are none of such magnificent possibilities more certainly attainable than this. The conception of the fields of the north-west linked by waterways with the coal of Pennsylvania, the cotton fields of the gulf, the ports of the Pacific and the cities of the coast; the picture of great tons and fleets of steamers, bearing grain, coal, iron, cotton on the streams from the lakes to the gulf and from Nebraska to New York; the full enjoyment of the Panama canal for the productive interests of the Mississippi basin and the Atlantic coast alike; the agriculture of that vast region doubled in its production by the rewards of intensive cultivation and the multiplication of near markets, surpasses the ability of the human mind to grasp in its entirety. But that it can be realized in fact is beyond dispute when we set about it with the full knowledge of its comparative importance and with the determination to attain it by measures bold without rashness and earnest only to achieve the utmost national welfare."

DISSOLUTION OF CHARTER.
Leckrone Coke Company Asks Permission to Give Up Name.
UNIONTOWN, Feb. 11.—Attorney Ray Shelby filed a petition on behalf of the Leckrone Coke Company asking for a dissolution of charter. The petition states that at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the company it was agreed to ask for a decree.

The petition states that all debts have been paid and there are no bills. The petition was ordered filed for registration. The plan is located in German township. D. N. Craft of Uniontown is President and J. R. Carothers is Secretary and Manager.

The Weekly Courier \$1.50 a year.

Established 1859. Incorporated 1894.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Silica and Fire Clay Brick

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tile and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works:	Analysis of Silica Brick:
Volcano.....B. & O. R. R.	Silica.....95.10
Meyer.....P. R. R.	Alumina.....2.16
Davidson.....B. & O. and P. R. R.	Iron Oxide......60
Layton.....B. & O. R. R.	Lime.....1.80
Kingston.....L. V. and P. R. R.	Magnesia......15

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Mine and Land Surveys of all kinds. Plans, estimates and superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

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The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

Ovens.	Ovens.
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3.....800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3.....950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3.....1,105	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Snyderville Wks.....600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3.....420	H. C. Brick Coke Co., York, Pa. Shaft and Blower.....1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock.....300	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works.....100

L. W. FOGG, Pres. & Consulting Engineer.
S. P. BOSSART, Vice Pres. H. K. COFFROTH, Sec. & Treas.

Waynesburg Engineering & Construction Company

Waynesburg, Pa.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

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Connellsville Iron Works,

BOILERS

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Larries, Cages, Chutes, Screens and Steel Mine Cars. STACKS MADE AND ERECTED.

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Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.

We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture

PUMPS.

ENGINES.

FANS.

Air Compressors.

Steel Hoisting Cages.

STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE. HOISTING, HAULING AND STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED. HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE or CORLISS ENGINES. SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND. PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade of machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

The Covington Coke Drawer and Loader

Will Save You Money. Have You Looked Into It?

MANUFACTURED BY

The Covington Machine Co.,

COVINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Branch Office, at B. & O. Crossing of E. Main Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Orient Coke Company,

Furnace and Foundry Coke.

Works: ORIENT, PA. Main Office: UNIONTOWN, PA.

Connections, P. R. R., P. & L. E., B. & O. R. R.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Happenings in Town and County Briefly Noted for Hasty Reading.

E PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST

Selected From the News of the Day That Are at Once Interesting and Cover the Yough Section of the County.

Patrick McCormick 23 years old was killed in the Edgewood mines on Friday.

A Winchester and a revolver did not shoot. The negro backed away and made off toward the railroad track. Julia, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodman died Saturday night in the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh.

The first anniversary of the J. O. C. Society was celebrated Tuesday evening in the Methodist Episcopal church.

The West Penn Railways Company opened its line to Orient last week. The extension is a mile and a half from Fairbanks.

Robert Lang superintendent of the Lang Coal & Sand Company had his leg badly injured by a piece of coal from a blast striking it.

At the recent election, Friendsville just across the Pennsylvania line, voted for local option and the town will be dry next summer.

Andrew Haas proprietor of the burned Hotel Haas Annex, commenced rebuilding the hotel as soon as the weather becomes milder.

William Fowler of South Connellsville was fined \$20 Sunday morning by Burgess A. D. Sisson for being drunk and disorderly on the streets.

A burglar attempted to break into the home of Mark Hall on South Pittsburgh street Friday night. William Bettler and Elmer Stever caught him at work, and as though they had John Durne was found in a dazed condition in a coke oven at Oliver.

He said that he had been held up at Fairbanks and had walked from there to Oliver.

Hayes Miller, a Baltimore & Ohio conductor, was severely burned about the face while sitting on the pilot of an engine passing through Sand Patch tunnel.

Thomas Casey of Everson has announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. He is the first to announce for an office.

The Union Farmers Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Bryson, near Uniontown Saturday and discussed "The Labor Question on the Farm."

The West Penn Railways Company is preparing to remove its offices from the Title & Trust building to the new Frisbee building corner of Main street and Courier Place.

William Foster, a well known farmer is dead at his home in Elm Grove, Franklin township. He was 81 years old. Mr. Foster suffered a fall on the ice some time ago which injured his end.

Mrs. Carrie Idell Swearingen of Smithfield died at the Uniontown hospital Wednesday. She was 22 years old and the wife of Frank Swearingen, manager of the Wharton Supply Company.

John Sullivan and Mrs. Amanda Jones of West Newton were almost asphyxiated by gas while sleeping. The flame of the gas stove was in some manner extinguished while they were sleeping.

A Connellsville clock charges that a dairyman sells short quarts of milk. He purchased a quart a few days ago and measured it and found that there were but 28 instead of 32 ounces in the bottle.

A new mail car bound for Connellsville, pending applicants, has been named by Congressman Allen F. Cooper. They are Dr. S. H. Bavin Uniontown, Dr. J. H. Hazlett Vanderburg and Dr. Samuel E. Hubbs Uniontown.

Mr. Anna M. Winkler, aged 38 years, wife of E. C. Winkler, died Sunday evening at her home on Summit street. A complication of diseases was the cause of her death.

Morgan Wright, a former resident of Brownsville was shot by a negro at Private City Friday night and his death is expected at the Mercy hospital. Pursuing him attempted to kill him and one of them fired upon him.

At the annual meeting of the South Connellsville Lumber Company Jacob C. Hone was elected president. The officers were elected: President, Michael Corley; Treasurer, V. H. Sisson; Secretary, and Manager, Jacob C. Hone; the directors are: Michael Huxley, A. Sisson, Leon C. Hone, Mrs. E. Sisson and W. S. Ringer.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cottage State Hotel held Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Rachel Crutcher resigned as president. Mrs. Katherine A. Zeller was elected to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Crutcher resigned on account of her mother's illness and will go to Cincinnati with her by the train of the old office.

The local branch of the American Federation of Laborers elected the following officers: President, R. F. West; Vice President, W. C. Fisher; Secretary, C. H. Russell; Treasurer, R. H. Hannan; Executive Committee, Roy Claybarger, J. S. Conner, our Sergeant at Arms, R. Fisher, Guard

THE DUNBAR SCHOOLS

Supervising Principal R. K. Smith Makes His Report

FOR FIFTH MONTH OF TERM.

Attendance Was Good Considering the Fact That It Was a Winter Month. Friday, February 21, in Patrons' Day.

The fifth month of the Dunbar township schools closed Tuesday, Feb. 19, with an enrollment of 2,285, average attendance 1,870 and percentage of attendance 82. The attendance, considering the fact that a number of the schools are located in rural districts, is good for a winter month. Several grades and one general term meeting were held during the month.

Supervising Principal R. K. Smith says: "Friday, February 21, will be observed as patron's day. We urge all parents to visit the schools on this day set apart especially for you. All day should be patrons' days, and you will be welcome any time but parents make the hearts of the boys and girls glad by their presence Friday, February 21. You will not only encourage the teachers but also the children. Come out and show that you are interested in the welfare of our pupils."

The detailed report of the schools is as follows:

	Adelphi	Adelphi	Adelphi
John H. Harts	11	8	72
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NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Happenings at Fayette County's Seat.

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MARRIED AT TARENTUM

Paul D. Howard and Miss Anna Bils Married Wednesday Evening.

ISAC COLBERT DEAD.

Old Resident of East Liberty and Veteran Riverman of Half a Century Ago.

DAWSON, Feb. 19.—Isaac Colbert, one of the old residents of this town, died at his home in East Liberty, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the age of 80. He was born in the town of East Liberty, Pa., and was a resident of this town for many years. He was a veteran of the Civil War and served in the 11th Ohio Infantry. He was a member of the East Liberty Veterans Association and was a well known and respected citizen of the town.

Mr. Colbert was a native of East Liberty, Pa., and was a resident of this town for many years. He was a veteran of the Civil War and served in the 11th Ohio Infantry. He was a member of the East Liberty Veterans Association and was a well known and respected citizen of the town.

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Administrators' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following described real estate lying and being in the County of Fayette, Pa., and State of Pennsylvania, to-wit:

Executor's Notice.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

SALES TO BE MADE BY THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE, PA., ON SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1908.

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